

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 2nd June, 1883.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbâr-i-Âm* (Lahore), of the 30th May, observes that at first sight Bábú Surendra Náth appears to blame for not having satisfied himself as to the truth of the comments of the *Brahmo Public Opinion* on the Sálíg Rám affair before making his attack on Mr. Justice Norris on the strength of those comments. But there are circumstances which greatly extenuate his fault. Mr. Justice Norris had already indulged in vagaries which might have naturally induced him to regard the statement of that journal as true. Mr. Justice Norris had called the ex-King of Oudh a bird in a cage and spoken of him in other improper words in open court. He had subjected a suitor to dishonour for entering the court with betel-nut in his mouth. Again, a man who had been summoned as a juror asked for exemption from attendance on the ground that he did not know English. Mr. Justice Norris ordered him to be detained in court that day in order that he might learn English during that time! The *Akhbâr-i-Âm* then proceeds to say that the dragging of a Hindu idol to court by Mr. Justice Norris shows his utter ignorance of native customs. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says in his defence that he did so with the assent of the Court interpreter, who is a Bráh-

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

man. But can this relieve him of responsibility in the matter? The interpreter might have assented to his proposal simply through fear of incurring his displeasure. • How can a Judge, who does not know in what great respect a Sálig Rám idol is held by the Hindús, be considered qualified to decide their cases? The *Akhbár-i-Ám* then expresses surprise that an English paper may abuse the Viceroy to its heart's content with impunity, while a native editor should be sent to jail for two months for making some strictures on a High Court Judge. An English paper called the Viceroy an animal and never apologized for this, but no action was taken against it.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 28th May, states that

The same.

Mr. Justice Norris says that he sent for the idol to court with the assent of the Court interpreter, who is a Bráhma. But the Hindús can by no means accept such an excuse, especially when the High Court has severely punished Bábu Surendra Náth, even though his comments on Mr. Justice Norris were based on the statement of the *Brahma Public Opinion*, which is edited by an attorney of the High Court. Government should inflict some punishment on Mr. Justice Norris in order that he may not repose implicit faith in his subordinates in such matters.

Circulation,
98 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 28th May, states that public

The same.

opinion is divided on the question whether the comments made in a newspaper on a Judge can be construed into contempt of court. But all persons agree in thinking that, even if Bábu Surendra Náth was guilty of contempt, the sentence passed on him by the High Court is quite out of proportion to his offence. The High Court would have acted wisely if it had accepted the advice of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitter and let off the accused with a warning and a small fine. Looking at the wide-spread sympathy expressed for the

accused, the Court may now itself be regretting its decision. The imprisonment of the Bábú has not been an unmixed evil. The universal sympathy which his punishment has evoked from all classes of natives will strengthen national feeling which has lately been growing among them, and the contempt law will be made clearer. All India anxiously awaits the decision of the Privy Council, to which an appeal is about to be made on behalf of the Bábú.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 26th May, states that at

Circulation,
450 copies.

The same.

all events the case of Bábú Surendra

Náth Banarji should serve to draw

the attention of natives to the unlimited powers exercised by the High Court in contempt cases, and to induce them to adopt measures for the curtailment of those powers. The Bábú himself, who still continues to edit the *Bengali* from the prison, lays more stress on this matter than on any other in commenting on his own case. Our hairs stand on end when we think of the arbitrary powers of the Calcutta High Court. We have often freely criticised the proceedings of our Lahore Chief Court. If we came to know that the mortal Judges, who sit on the bench of that Court, were invested with unlimited powers like their brethren of the Calcutta High Court, we would prefer the private life of recluse to the public life of editor. The British law boasts of justice and fair play, but it can hardly vindicate that boast if it empowers a man to constitute himself a prosecutor, a judge, and a witness. It is contended that the High Court, being the highest tribunal of justice in the land, is, as it were, the representative of Her Majesty, and that consequently full powers have been vested in it for the protection of its dignity! In spite of the difference in the powers of the High Court and the subordinate Courts, the latter are equally the representatives of Her Majesty. If the powers of the High Court were extended to every subordinate Court in regard to contempt, liberty of speech would entirely vanish. Again,

the apologists of the High Court declare that the Court has derived the powers in question from the Queen's Bench, and express surprise that, while Englishmen, who are so fond of liberty, do not complain of the exercise of such powers by Judges in England, natives should raise a clamour against the exercise of such powers in India. No nation that loves freedom will ever bestow such powers on its Judges. The editor then refers to the law of the United States and points out that according to that law contempt can be committed only in the presence or view of a court. True, the contempt law of England gives considerable powers to the Judges, but they are very thoughtful and patient and never abuse their powers. The British public is, however, anxious to curtail their powers, and a Bill was lately introduced into the House of Lords with a view to modify the law. In the debate that followed the introduction of the Bill, Lord Fitzgerald (*sic*), an old experienced lawyer, strongly condemned the powers possessed by Judges as a great stain on English law. Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice, said in defence of the present law that the powers served to deter people from outraging the dignity of Court, but that practically they were of no force. Since his connection with Court he had sentenced only one man, who was a very turbulent person, to imprisonment for 24 hours for contempt. But Lord Coleridge is not aware that a High Court in this country can sentence a respectable editor to two months' imprisonment for the same offence, even though he should offer an apology! Lord Brumwell (*sic*), another distinguished Judge, observed that in cases of contempt an apology was generally offered, and that there the matter rested. He did not know that the state of things in this country is quite different. Here the tender of an apology only tends to make the sentence more severe! The possession of such arbitrary powers by the High Court is very dangerous to the liberties of the people, and it is our earnest prayer that Her Majesty may do something to save

editors from the fate of Bábu Surendra Náth. (The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 26th May, and the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th May, express dissatisfaction at the decision of the High Court, and sympathise with Bábu Surendra Náth.)

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 31st May, states that the Chief Justice of Bengal observed

The same.

in his judgment in the case of Bábu

Surendra Náth that he trusted that his case would serve as a warning to native editors ! The question is how far the opinion of Sir Richard Garth has been justified by events. Bábu Surendra Náth has been generally regarded as a martyr for his country, and therefore his fate, far from deterring native journalists from criticising the proceedings of the High Court, will encourage them to do so still more freely. On the contrary, the High Court itself should learn a lesson from this unfortunate incident. It was hitherto held in the highest respect by the people and was looked upon as justice incarnate, but its ill-advised action in this case has seriously damaged its prestige. No such widespread commotion has ever prevailed since the days of the mutiny. Even students have been thrown into a state of excitement by the severity of the sentence passed on Bábu Surendra Náth. We hate the puerile excesses committed by them, but at the same time the sympathy displayed by them towards him is highly commendable, inasmuch as it shows that they fully appreciate the services of their friends. This case has proved very useful in creating union among the different classes of natives throughout the country. Who could ever dream that Muhammadans, Panjabis, Marathas, and Madrasis would ever sympathise with Bengalis ? One of the most evil results of this unfortunate affair has been that it has widened the breach between the rulers and the subject race. It is very fortunate that the excitement is confined to educated men. Had ignorant classes joined the movement, the dreadful scenes of 1857 might have been repeated. We hope our countrymen will not, like the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, allow

passion to get the better of their reason, and will refrain from committing any foolish act.

It appears from the same paper that a meeting was held by the students of the Queen's College, the London Mission College, Jai Nárayan's College, the Bengali-tola School, &c., at Benares on the 17th May to express sympathy with Bábú Surendra Náth. A telegraphic message of sympathy was forwarded by the meeting to the Bábú. (The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th May, refers to a similar meeting held by students at Lahore on the 27th May. One of the students proposed that the Bábú should be informed that they were ready to die for him).

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 28th May, referring to the refusal of the Viceroy to interfere on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth, observes that he has been well advised in this matter and that natives are not dissatisfied with his decision. Narrow-minded Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, blinded by selfishness, are naturally opposed to his just and equitable policy and have showered abuses on him. If he had released the Bábú, this would have given them another opportunity of vilifying him. Moreover, his release would not be so useful as his continuance in the prison. Referring to his case, we can complain to Her Majesty's Government and point to the gross acts of injustice sometimes committed by European officers in this country.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), in continuation of its previous article on the recent Panjáb University Examinations, refers to some other irregularities in connection with the Entrance Examination in its issue of the 30th May. The English passage set to the candidates for translation was taken from some law book and necessarily contained technical terms which no candidate could translate unless he had studied law. The questions in mathematics were not suited to the capacity of examinees. On

the mathematics day one of the boys was given the evening paper in the morning by mistake. He himself brought this to the notice of the Registrar, who gave him the right paper, but placed him in a separate room, to prevent him from giving any information to other boys about the evening paper. Had the boy remained silent and had he not brought the matter to the notice of the Registrar at once, the whole University examination would have to be quashed.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th May, refers

Circulation,
500 copies.

Cultivators' barns burnt
by their enemies during
the harvest season.

to some cases in which barns, filled with grain, in Peshawar, Shahpur, and Pind-dádan Khan, have recently been burnt by incendiaries. The editor observes that the enemies of cultivators are accustomed to gratify their grudge by setting fire to their barns during the harvest seasons, and urges that the district officers should adopt some effectual measures to protect cultivators from this incendiarism.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that in

Mahájans killed by
cultivators in Phália,
Gujrát.

Phália, Gujrát, some mahájans (professional money-lenders) are killed by cultivators every year. The way in which these murders are usually committed is this:—A cultivator asks his mahájan or creditor to come over to his house and explain his account. The mahájan, suspecting no foul play, readily calls upon him and explains his account. When this has been done, he asks the mahájan to remit the accumulated interest in whole or part. The mahájan of course refuses to do so. On this he is set upon by the cultivator and his friends and killed. Only the other day one Sakhera Mal and his son were killed in this way in Gujri. The lives of two or three more mahájans are said to be in danger. They always keep themselves well guarded. It would seem that the police fear the rascally cultivators or are in league with them. The whole police should be transferred, and even Lieutenant-Colonel Harington, Deputy Commissioner,

who has been in charge of Gujrát for the last 18 years, should be transferred. Moreover, all persons of bad character should be required to give security for future good conduct.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Pradyág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 28th May, states that as *vaidyak*, or Hindu system of medicine, is well suited to the physical constitution of natives, Government should do something to encourage it. Even if a comparatively small sum of money were devoted to its encouragement, the people would largely benefit by it.

A correspondent of the same paper refers to the evils of child-marriage which is in vogue among the Hindús, and remarks that all intelligent Hindus are alive to those evils, but that they have not the moral courage to depart from the custom. The writer appeals to the Viceroy, who is bent on promoting the welfare of natives, to interfere and put down the pernicious custom by the strong hand of law. The marriageable age of a girl should be fixed at 12 years, and that of a boy at 18. If a man marries his daughter or son below the prescribed age, he should be sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and imprisonment for six months. Had the Government not prohibited infanticide and *suttee*, those cruel customs would have flourished to this day.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Ghazipur), of the 28th May, complains that the subordinates attached to courts of law largely extort bribes from suitors, and calls upon all district officers in these provinces, especially the Magistrate of Ghazipur, to adopt measures to check the evil. The writer intends to point out in future in what ways bribes are extorted by court officials.

Corruption and bribery
among the men attached
to courts of law.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st May, in answer to the article of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* on the prohibition of export of grain

Wheat trade.

to Europe (*vide* page 419 of the *Selections* from Vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 19th May, 1883), defends the export of grain on the principle of freedom of trade, and says that the apprehension that the continuance of export will leave no stocks of grain in the country, and that consequently the people will die of starvation in the event of a failure of crops, is unfounded.

The *Desh Upkarak* (Lahore), of the 26th May, referring

Circulation,
700 copies.

Escape of convicts
from the Andamans.

to the escape of 23 convicts from the Andamans, three of whom managed to find their way to London and have lately been recaptured at Bombay and sent back to the island, remarks that the question of frequent escape of convicts deserves consideration. The editor is disposed to think that the recognition of distinction of race at the penal settlements is at the bottom of the evil. European prisoners are treated with more lenity than natives. This difference in treatment makes the latter impatient of their fate and induces them to attempt to effect their escape. European convicts, who are sentenced to imprisonment for life or for long terms, are generally released after the expiration of a portion of the terms, but remissions of sentences are seldom made in the case of natives. The recognition of race distinctions among convicts is another great fault which disfigures the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, and deserves to be removed. Personal laws are quite unjustifiable under a civilized Government.

The same paper states that, in connection with the Jurisdic-

The *Englishman* of Cal-
cutta.

tion Bill, Anglo-Indian journalists have abused natives to their hearts' content and endeavoured to arouse race animosity. Look at the mischievous paragraph that appeared in a late issue of the *Englishman*. It said:—If Europeans had occasion to hold a public meeting in future, they should hold it in the native quarters, and not at the Town-Hall, in order to show that they could give battle to the enemy in his own camp. As Lord

Ripon had excited deadly enmity between the independent Britons and the foolish natives, the former should show that they were fully prepared to make a trial of strength with the latter. Does not the Indian law, asks the *Upkarak*, provide punishment for this kind of seditious writing? It is surprising that Anglo-Indian contemporaries are allowed to wound the feelings of the whole native community with perfect impunity, while a native editor has been committed to the jail for making some strictures against a public servant! *O tempora! O mores!*

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 27th May, and the *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Ghazipur), of the 28th May, republish an article from the *Jarida-i-Rozgár* of Madras, in which the quarantine arrangements made at Kámrán for the Muhammadan pilgrims from India and other places to Mecca are described, and it is pointed out that these arrangements cause great inconvenience to the pilgrims. The *Badus*, who are pressed into service to carry pilgrims from the ships to the shore in their boats, are not paid anything by the Turkish officials, and therefore they extort money from the pilgrims. As soon as the pilgrims are landed, some medicated water kept in dirty vessels is thrown on them by a man with a broom. All classes of pilgrims are then indiscriminately placed in huts, made of wood and mat, which do not afford sufficient protection from the inclemencies of the weather, for five days. During that time they are examined, both morning and evening, every day by Greek doctors. The doctor makes them stand in a line like convicts and sees their faces. Even women are subjected to the same treatment. If any pilgrim happens to be absent at the time of inspection from some necessary cause, he is severely beaten with sticks. The drinking water supplied to the pilgrims is very impure. If there is no death from cholera or small-pox among the pilgrims during the five days, they are

Quarantine arrangements at Kámrán for Muhammadan pilgrims to Mecca.

released. If any casualties occur, they are detained for another five days, and so on. The writer makes some other complaints and asks the Government of India to interfere and see that better arrangements are made in future.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th May, urges that the Government of India should provide for the religious wants of the Indian emigrants. They are quite helpless, and cannot afford to pay Maulvis and pandits from their own pockets.

Provision for the religious wants of Indian emigrants.

LEGISLATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), after publishing a vernacular translation in its preceding issues of the speeches delivered in the Legislature on the 9th March on the Jurisdiction Bill, observes, in its issue of the 28th May, that it will be perceived that the majority of the speeches are in favour of the measure. The advocates of the measure have clearly shown (1) that the question is not a new one, but had also formerly engaged the attention of Government; (2) that the proposed amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code is indispensable, as natives have risen to the higher ranks of the Civil Service; (3) that the measure would no doubt deprive Europeans of a privilege they have long enjoyed, but that it would practically do no harm to them. Natives need not now agitate at all for the change in question. Apparently Government is fully alive to the necessity for it and will undoubtedly pass it. The present measure is very limited in its scope. What is really wanted is perfect equality between Europeans and natives. Both classes should be subject to the same law. Every Magistrate should have the power to try Europeans like natives. The recognition of a race distinction is opposed to justice and is also objectionable on political grounds. (The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for April, also supports the Jurisdiction Bill and condemns the agitation raised by Europeans against it).

Jurisdiction Bill.

Circulation
450 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 25th May, states that it appears from the *Statesman* and the *Indian Mirror* that two Europeans and one Englishwoman at Calcutta lately waived their birth-right and agreed to have their cases tried by Nawáb Abdu-l-Latíf Khán and Saiyid Amir Husáin. The opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill should see that there are Europeans who have full confidence in the justice and ability of native magistrates and prefer them to European magistrates.

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, states that Mr. Quinton lately introduced the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Self-government Bill. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Self-government Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council with an able speech. He has had experience of both the provinces and is a well-wisher of this country. The sentiments expressed by him in his speech reflect great credit on him. We are quite at one with him in thinking that the same arrangements cannot be made at each place throughout the United Provinces owing to the great difference in the thoughts, habits and ability of the people in different places. In those places where education has made some progress the elective system will be introduced. Three-fourths of the members will be elected by the people and one-fourth appointed by the Local Government direct. In backward places the privilege of election will not be granted to the people. Mr. Quinton is of opinion that each local board should elect its president and the office should be tenable for one year. We hope that the recommendations of the Provincial Committee, which was established under the presidency of Mr. O. P. Carmichael, will receive due consideration.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for April, referring to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, remarks that it is obvious from Lord Ripon's speech that he greatly sympathises with cultivators. But

the Government should show equal consideration to all classes of its subjects, and, in its anxiety to do good to one class, should not injure another. Moreover, in making a law for landholders and tenants, the Government should always so frame it that it may tend to create good feeling between the two classes and not to set them by the ear.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 31st May, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mir Muhammad Husain as Diwán in Balrámpur. He is an old and experienced officer of that State, and is well qualified for the post. The editor states that Balrámpur is a large emporium of grain trade, and urges upon the Maharání and the new Diwán the importance of constructing a metalled road between Balrámpur and Gonda, especially as the Bahraich State Railway is now under construction.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Rabhar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st May, gives an account of the fête given by Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán, C.S.I., Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Gurdáspur, to his European and native friends in honour of Queen's Birth-day. Dinner was separately provided for Hindus, Musalmáns, and Europeans. Colonel Harecourt, Deputy Commissioner, attended the entertainment and expressed satisfaction at the arrangements. The national anthem in Urdu was sung on the occasion. The writer remarks that such meetings are very useful in promoting friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled and should be more frequently held.

Circulation.
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Wagáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 28th May, complains that the Assistant-Surgeon in charge of the

Circulation,
300 copies.

dispensary at Ballia is an old and proud man and does not properly treat patients.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th May, complains that there has been a scarcity of medicines in the dispensary at Kangra for some months post. Supply of medicines to the dispensary at Kangra. Ganda Singh, who is in charge of the dispensary, is a very able and courteous man, and the people have great confidence in him; but what can he do without medicines?

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th May, complains that the Háfizábád road is not well planted with trees, and that therefore the people are exposed to inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather. Háfizabad road in Gujranwalla not well planted with trees. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla should see to this.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st May, complains that the road between Amritsar and Tarantáran is in a very neglected state and carriages are often upset on it. Road between Amritsar and Tarantáran. It has been metalling since the last six years, but the work has not yet been finished.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
1	<i>Asfub-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	May 26th	May 27th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asfub-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 25th 28th & 30th.	" 28th & 31st & 2nd June respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágra Akhbár</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 21st	" 28th	196 "
4	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhabár</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	" 24th	" 31st	84 "
5	<i>Áfna-i-Sikandar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 25th	" 27th	80 "
6	<i>Ain-ul-Akhabár</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	" 23rd & 31st	" 27th & 2nd June respectively.	134 "
7	<i>Akhabár-i-Álam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrir Husain Khán.	" 29th	" 31st	100 "
8	<i>Akhabár-i-Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Rám	" 26th & 30th	" 29th & 2nd June respectively.	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhabár-i-Tamanná</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Púran Chand	" 24th & 1st June.	" "	125 "
10	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhabár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-dín	May 22nd	27th	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 26th & 29th	" 28th & 31st respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almorá Akhabár</i>	Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadé Nand	" 23th	31st	98 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 26th	" "	141 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Nūru-l-dīn	May 26th	1883. May 29th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Asadrul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahādur	31st	June 1st	230 copies.
16	<i>Ashdatus-Sunnat</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Husain,	For March	" 27th & 2nd	300 "
17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English.	Weekly	Totā Rām	May 25th & 1st June.	May 27th & 2nd June respectively.	135 "
18	<i>Bharati Vids</i> ...	Agrā ...	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwān Dās	25th	27th	150 "
19	<i>Dabduha-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly,	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 26th	" 30th	200 "
20	<i>Dabdab-i-Sikandar</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 28th	"	390 "
21	<i>Dabtru-l-Mulk</i> ...	Bhopāl ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali	" 18th	" 28th	250 "
22	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	Faslu-l-dīn	" 23rd & 30th	" 27th & 2nd June respectively.	310 "
23	<i>Desh Updarak</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām	26th	" 28th	700 "
24	<i>Growse Gazette</i> ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangā Sahāi	" 25th	"	40 "
25	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	26th	31st	...
26	<i>Hams-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Shāh Muhammad Nabi.	" 31st	June 2nd	...
27	<i>Hindustani</i> ...	Lucknow,	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Gangā Prasad	" 27th & 31st	May 29th & 2nd June respectively.	...

28	Indraprasth Prakash,	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	...	Rudra Dat	...	30th	...	June 2nd	...	135	"
29	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	Alimu-l-Din	...	25th	...	May 27th	...	330	"
30	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	30th	...	June 2nd	...	200	"
31	Jalwa-i-Tur	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	24th	...	May 27th	...	90	"
32	Jam-i-Jamshed	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	27th	...	"	...	125	"
33	Karnámsh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	...	28th	...	"	...	250	"
34	Kaukab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Rev. J. H. Mess-	June 1st	June 1st	...	June 1st	...	415	"
				more.									
35	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	...	Chintámani Ráo	...	May 21st	...	May 28th	...	350	"
36	Khair Khwah-i-Alan	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	...	Mír Hásan	...	24th	...	"	...	140	"
37	Khair Khwah-i-Pan-	Gurgaon	Ditto	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	28th	...	June 1st	...	600	"
	jáb.												
38	Koh-i-Nár	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwád Ali	...	"	26th & 30th	"	28th & 2nd	450 copies (in-	
											June respec-	cluding 100	
											tively.	copies taken	
39	Lama-i-Nár	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	...	Háfiz Abdullah	...	27th	...	June 1st	...	by Govt.)	
40	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	Iqbálu-l-din	...	"	23rd & 30th	May 28th & 2nd	...	72 copies.	
										June res-	...	"	
41	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	24th	...	27th	
42	Madrast Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	"	28th	June 1st	...	100	
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	...	Ghulám Muhammad	...	"	29th	May 31st	...	200	
44	Motla-i-Nár	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	"	25th	29th	...	40	
45	Mishr-i-Darakshah,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	24th	"	28th	100	
												"	
46	Miratu-l-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	...	Shyam Nárayan	...	For April	...	June 1st	...	250	
47	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	...	Mukund Rám	...	May 28th	...	May 30th	...	250	
48	Musid-i-Am	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khán	...	June 1st	...	June 2nd	...	100	
49	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	...	Khushwaqt Rái	...	May 28th	...	May 30th	
50	Mumtazu-l-Akhdar	Barábanki,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	...	"	16th	"	29th	160	
51	Muragga-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Bihári Lal	...	June 1st	...	"	June 2nd	150	
52	Murda-i-Káshmir	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	...	Shyam Nárayan	...	For April	...	May 30th	...	500	
53	Naiyur-i-Azim	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	...	Amjad Ali	...	May 28th	...	"	31st	175	

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
54	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	... Morádábád	Urdú	... Weekly	... Pratáp Krishna	1883. May 20th & 28th	1883. May 28th & 1st June respectively.	150 copies.
55	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	... Jamná Dás	30th	June 1st	325
56	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	... Kunj Bihárf Lál	" 29th	May 31st	92
57	<i>Núr-Afshán</i>	... Ludhiáná.	Ditto	Ditto	... Revd. E. M. Wherry,	" 31st	June 2nd	750
58	<i>Núr-i-Baddán</i>	... Badáún	Ditto	Ditto	... Amjad Husain	" 24th	May 27th	250
59	<i>Náru-l-Anwár</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Yáqúb,	June 2nd	June 2nd	349
60	<i>Nusratu-l-Akhhár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nusrat Alf	May 24th	May 28th	200
61	<i>Nýdyá-Sudhá</i>	... Hardá	Marathi-English.	Ditto	... Básdeo Bháskar	" 30th	June 1st	400
62	<i>Oudh Akhhár</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	... Sheo Prasád	" 28th to 2nd June	May 28th & 2nd June respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajjád Husain	29th	June 1st	450 copies.
64	<i>Panjáb Akhhár</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Muhammad Azsm	" 26th & 30th	May 29th & 2nd June respectively.	250
65	<i>Panjáb Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Firozu-l-Dín	26th	28th	150
66	<i>Patáld Akhhár</i>	... Patáld	Ditto	Ditto	... Rikhi Kesh	" 28th	" 31st	300
67	<i>Prayág Samáchr</i>	... Allahabad,	Hindí	Ditto	... Dewakí Nandan	" "	" 29th	700
68	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Urdú.	Ditto	... Ganeshí Lál	" "	" 30th	70
69	<i>Public Opinion</i>	... Benáres	Urdu-English.	Ditto	... Pandit Vishan Datt,	" 27th	" 29th	...

70	Qaisari	...	Jalandhar	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Mirzá Mawahhed	...	26th
71	Kafsh-i-Ám	...	Siálkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Diwán Chand	...	"	...	600	"
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nádir Ali Sháh	...	"	29th & 1st June res-pectively.	450	"
73	Reformer	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nathu Rám	...	28th	...	700	"
74	Rekht Akhbar	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Mahá Naráyan	...	"	27th	184	"
75	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	...	Gorakhpur	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nizám Ahmad	...	"	29th	275	"
76	Sabha Kaporthala	...	Kaporthala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfu-l-dín	...	"	28th	120	"
77	Sadiqu-l-Akhbar	...	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwárká Náth	...	"	27th	320	"
78	Safir-i-Hind	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqí Dás	...	31st	...	300	"
79	Sahas	...	Allahabad,	Bengali	...	Weekly	...	Rajni Kánt Básu	...	"	29th	300	"
80	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.	...	Udaipur	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Baushí Dhar	...	"	June 2nd	200	"
81	Sattya Prakash	...	Bareilly	Hindi Urdu,	...	Monthly	...	Rai Bishan Lal, M.A.	...	"	"	400	"
82	Shahna-i-Hind	...	Meerut	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	June 1st	...	120	"
83	Shula-i-Tur	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Ibrá-him.	...	May 29th	...	175	"
84	Tahzeb	...	Morádábád	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	"	27th	90	"
85	Tariya-i-Hind	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wiláyat Ali	...	"	24th & 31st June res-pectively.	150	"
86	Victoria Paper	...	Siálkot	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	"	24th to 30th June res-pectively.	900	"
87	Waqtia-i-Álam	...	Gházípur,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	...	"	June 1st	300	"

ALLAHABAD, }
The 7th June, 1888.

PRÍYA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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